Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1863. NUMBER 51.

THE GALESBURG MEETING.

A Grand Rally for Liberty and Union.

A SPLENDID DEMONSTRATION OF LOYALTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GALESBURG, Knox Co., Sept. 10, 1863.

Another great Union meeting, a worthy successor to Springfield's mighty host in numbers, the mighty Springfield's equal in the last week, took place here to-day. Early this morning—at sad holiday daylight, seems and sounds of treason came into this beautiful city from all parts of the State, within a circuit of sixty miles. The morning broke upon us with mingled glooms and sunshine, and the train from Chicago came thundering up to the Galesburgh station about four o'clock, laden with hundreds of visitors, bands playing and streamers flying, and every body glad, joyous, and expectant of a glorious and triumphant day.

We do not, of course, anticipate so great a demonstration as that at Springfield, which being the seat of the Government, may be reckoned as the headquarters of Republicanism in Illinois. But it would have done your heart good to have seen the earnest of people who came in this morning—on foot and horseback, in wagons and buggies, from all points and parts, and in every conceivable and inconceivable vehicle to which a pair of horses could be harnessed.

It was no silent assemblage but a right jovial and merry one. Patriotic songs filled the air, songs and instrumental music and loyal cheers and shouts for the Union. Men, women and children, dressed in their holiday attire, were all alike enthusiastic, and seemed to vie with each other in their patriotic showing.

Flags, banners, streamers, and all kinds of colored devices floated from the public buildings, from the windows of the houses, from the public vehicles, and every part of the grand and broad stalls and cider booths, by the road sides.

The meeting was held about a quarter of a mile from the city, in Gale's grove, and the horses thundered along the hard road whitherward with their loads of passengers, shaking the ribbons and rosettes upon their heads and necks, as if they also understood that this was a great occasion of patriotic rejoicing, in which they had a right to share.

We noticed, too, that great numbers of negroes mingled with the continually increasing throngs of white citizens, as if in spite of the Copperheads, our brave State had dared to vindicate her own right to shelter when she pleased, and had taken under her wings a whole colony of those blacks, in memory of Fort Pickens and Millikin's Bend.

Not the least happy of all that jubilant multitude, were those darkies, with their rolling eyes, and the white laughter of their glittering teeth, as they hurried along with that motley assemblage of citizens and citizen-esses. We were glad to see them there, for they are a factor in these times, and seemed to understand all well enough to feel that this great Republic was in agony, and that they were somehow or other bound up inextricably in the fate or liberty on this continent. One thing struck us as very remarkable, both on this occasion and at the Springfield gathering, and that was the perfect decorum which marked these vast and jovial throngs of people. That there were no rowdies—no drunken brawls, no signs of drunkenness, no fighting, no quarrelling, no profanity, no swearing, no obscenity, no filthy jokes, no foul-mouthed talk, no obscene songs, no indecent exposures, no vulgarity, no blackguardism, no too free use of whisky, no disorderly conduct, no tendency to too much of it, no too frequently, of similar meetings.

The greatest good humor prevailed, and the greatest earnestness and enthusiasm.

The city boasts 5 Hills. Two hosts arrived about 10 o'clock in the morning from the West and South, laden with about 1,500 visitors. All the carriage windows were tied with red, white and blue ribbons, and out of many of them were flying to the wind in all the glory of stars and stripes streamed the glorious flag of the United States. The train from Chicago came up with a long procession of carriages, and the engine was decorated like a liberty pole in some glorious Fourth of July. It was greeted with immense cheers and exclamations from the assembled spectators on the platform hard by the depot hotel.

During the course of the next hour several other trains, numbering from eight to sixteen carriages, came up to the station and discharged their passengers, who immediately formed themselves into procession, and marched towards the grove. Arrived in Main street, we saw one of the largest processions we ever beheld in the West, coming from Knoxville. There could not have been less than 300 teams, and many of them were decorated in a very tasteful manner, with flowers and evergreens. On board these teams were the flowers of the beauty of Illinois, and we saw some young ladies in the Henderson delegation, who would have done honor to the processions of Flora Temple in the palmiest days of Dexter and Rome. There were several wagons full of these Illinois witches, each with a white flag representing the various States in the Union, in her hand, with horsemen and buglers, and music, on either side of them.

The delegation from West Warren and Mercer came in about 150 wagons strong. They made the tour of the beautiful city before they arrived at the grove, and they vast cavalcade of vehicles, horsemen and footmen which swept between the avenues of the tall and graceful trees that adorn the streets of the city, looked magnificent and imposing in the highest degree.

The grove is about a quarter of a mile from the city, and the road to it is exceedingly pleasing on account of the rich foliage which clothes the margins. The sentiments where at the meeting was held consisted of some five acres, and was well sheltered by hundreds of locust trees. As the day grew stronger it turned out very fine, not bright and sunny, but cool and cloudy, with a refreshing breeze blowing at 11 o'clock.

There were about 10,000 persons on the ground, who were considerably augmented before the proceedings were closed. Gov. Yates, Burnett, Prentice, Judge Drummond, Col. Eastman and numerous other gentlemen were upon the platform and took part in the proceedings.

Brig. Gen. Harding presided over the meeting and introduced Gov. Yates in a short speech. The Governor spoke with more than his usual ease and fluency, and his speech occupied between one and two hours in the delivery. We should say, take it altogether, it was the most eloquent and masterly oration we ever heard or read from the Governor. His was evidently in fine trim, both physically and mentally. His voice was firmer and had more musical ring and calmness in it than at the Springfield meeting, and he was, if possible, more earnest and impassioned. We furnish our readers with the following abstract:

SPEECH OF GOV. YATES.

We were, he said, in the midst of actual war, which, in the number of men and means employed, and in the magnitude of the issues involved, was certainly the greatest which had ever existed in the history of the world. When he looked over the immediate theatre upon which he was called upon to act, he could not but be proven when the issues to arise of Ewing as well as

[illegible] from the Pacific Coast is important. The reports from the Islands of Oregon will cause [illegible]. One hundred and eight [illegible] of gold dust taken out in one mine each day, reads like the tales of the [illegible] who could not sleep [illegible] thought even for her it would [illegible] of romancing. But the [illegible] with the semblance of truth. [illegible] from Mexico by way of Cal[illegible] highly important. The France-Government seeks to be recog[illegible] Juarez Ministers resilient in [illegible] they hold aloof. Mexico, [illegible] moving for a Congress of [illegible] nations, to say to European [illegible] that the Monroe must be enforced [illegible] hence from that side of [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1863.

Reports from Minister Adams at London, to the effect that the rams [illegible] A.] the rebels in the Mersey [illegible] allowed to sail from England.

[illegible] REGIMENT.

[illegible] of the 82d regiment of U. S. [illegible] now completed.

[illegible] Agents reports in U. S. [illegible] from the wreck of the [illegible]. We have found fragments and [illegible] of all denominations coin[illegible] to $20,000. [illegible] proving that the amount [illegible] much greater.

[illegible] Two Salesmen [illegible] Agents. Apply at [illegible]

[illegible] Immediately, three [illegible] Knives, two Anchors, and [illegible] Apply at 92 Randolph [illegible]

[illegible] Immediately, a man

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, [illegible], 1861.

AN ASSERTIVE MEETING.

The Douglas and Breckinridge National Committee met at the Sherman House in New York, on the 7th inst., to heal dissensions, become brothers, bury the hatchet, and make arrangements for a President. The reporters of the Press were excluded from the meeting almost, and it is to be presumed the reconciliation was effected. Several points were named as the location of the future Democratic Convention, but none selected. Charleston was the favorite spot, but the little difficulty now pending there, and the possibility of a visitation of Greek fire deferred the Committee from recommending its adoption. The Convention adjourned without any effective action, and without discussing some indiscriminate abuse of the Administration. The chairman of the discussion and vice-chairs of the absent Blags may be inferred from the fact that Le Grand Byington, Sharpstick of Millwaukee, Ben Wood, Sanders and Fernando Wood were the leaders. They did wisely in expelling reporters from such a Copperhead convention.

REGULAR FRENZIED.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

> We take it for granted that the enemy will be made to fight its way regularly, and remove the character to his operations from that which they come. He will not be allowed to skip to conclusions.

The chivalry are nothing if not polite. They commenced the war politely, by throwing red-hot shot into the little garrison at Sumter, and have inviting Major Anderson to leave. They wore the rosy pinks of courtesy when they turned the skulls of our soldiers into drinking cups, and their bones into finger rings for the ladies to wear. They beyonet our wounded gracefully, and pick the pockets of our dead with the utmost good breeding. They burn negro prisoners at the stake with a graceful wave of the hand, and thrust prisoners into filthy dungeons with all the gravity of Bean Brummell. They fight regularly, too. Morgan killed unoffending clergymen regularly, we suppose, and Quantrel butchered one hundred and forty unarmed civilians, the other day, with the utmost regularity. And to gratify their extreme and fastidious etiquette, we must take the forts in Charleston one by one, and remove the obstructions in the order they come. The theory is very pretty, but, unfortunately, the execution of our armies in that respect has been neglected. Gilmore is a plain, blunt man, who strikes where he sees a head; and when he goes into Charleston, it will not be with a profound salaam and "by your leave," but like one who is "monarch of all he surveys." He has already skipped several conclusions. He did so, the other day, when he raised Greek fire into the nest of traitors, and sent them down on their narrow bones, whining about immunity. They will find him alert and nimble in the conclusion—skipping business. He doesn't measure his ranges by the rules of Chesterfield, nor load his Parrots with rose leaves, but with very filthy powder, and very vulgar iron, and however much they may deprecate this shocking breach of politeness, they have got to endure it. When Gilmore "cried havoc, and let slip the dogs of war," down there on Morris Island, he did it both to skip conclusions and try conclusions, without regard to drawing-room etiquette or the refined feelings of the Charleston aristocracy. There is one conclusion we trust he will not skip, and that is the utter destruction of that pestiferous hotbed of traitors. Every loyal man desires he will so far violate all rules of politeness as to rain fire and brimstone into it until every vestige of it is lost, and then be can gracefully and "regularly" sow it with salt.

SLAVERY PERPETUAL.

It is admitted by all men of sense that the cause of the rebellion and war that are now devastating the land is slavery. Had there been no peculiar institution, no human bondage in the land, there had been no secession and no civil war. It was to establish a government, the corner stone of which should be slavery; and thus uphold, strengthen and extend slavery, and if possible make its existence perpetual, with all the splendor and power of a new empire on earth, that the old Government was defied and assailed, and the Union rent asunder. The rebels admit by the stubborn determination with which they refuse to return to the Union; and the fierce and unrelenting enmity with which they fling back and trample under foot all proposals of re-union; that there is between the principles of the Constitution and their own ambitious plans and towering hopes for the growth and strength of the peculiar institution an irreconcilable conflict; that human bondage and human freedom cannot dwell together in peace under the same constitutional Government; that there is in their very nature irreconcilable hate and eternal war, which Bull Run, and the very nature of things will be kept up with ever increasing bitterness and fierceness until one or the other is utterly extinguished and destroyed.

This fact which stands out so clearly in the red light of this great civil conflagration, every man who seeks to put an end to the cruel miseries and sufferings of an embittered war, and bring in a peace which will be durable and sure, will not forget or disregard. And yet there are those, so heedless of all teachings of the past; so blind to the solemn lesson written before the eyes of all the world in letters of blood; so reckless, or crazy, or mad, so besotted with ignorance or steeped in wickedness, as not only to be willing, but even to strive and desire, to re-instate slavery just as it was before the war began; and re-establish in our midst for the sake of peace, the sure and inevitable source and cause of rebellion, bloodshed and war. We are told daily by this class of men, that slavery has its existence and safety guaranteed by the Constitution; that there is a kind of divinity that hedges it round like a king; that it is a sacred thing and bears a charmed life; that no man must lift a hand against it, for it is also one of the Lord's anointed; and though its heart be filled to overflowing with hate and rage against the Union, and its hands heavy with instruments of torture and death to all loyal men; though in the fit of its frenzy it shakes the bread of civil discord from the glorious structure the fathers built, and scatters fire brands, arrows and death, there is yet no right or authority to seize and bind the maniac; no protection or defence against the blind fury of such a monster.

He is blind and stolid beyond all expression who cannot know that if slavery is re-established again on its old foundations, with the same rights and privileges it formerly had, that it will bring about again, in due time, another rebellion and war. When it has repaired its strength, healed its wounds, hardened itself again in obdurate pride, and in flamed its blood with the old rancor, it will rear aloft its ugliest crest, and strike at the Union and peace of the country. If the snake is only scotched, and not killed, she will close and be herself again, with all the ancient malice of her fangs. All the horrors which have distracted the land, the ravine, misfortune, bloodshed and agony of this civil war are all the offspring of slavery; the greatest curse of all, and brought these upon it. Under it perished up peace, which knows this hurrying monster unencouraged; or with the day of her coming at our feet; all this fierce and ruthless brood of ills and woes, will hurrying upon the wings that bear them, and behind them, in long dark wreck in her train, devastating the land and desolating the children.

The roots of the institution of slavery go a striking distance of the globe, and the branches of their poisonous fruit bear the whole human race. Their power is colossal, and their presence felt in a thousand forms. The great ad gent men who planned our Government, had such an abhorrence of slavery, that they would not touch so much as name the abominable thing, and yet it seems the effect of their labor and wisdom is to clothe slavery with superior and inviolable sanctity. These same men trusted and hoped that the peculiar institution was a temporary thing, of ever increasing feebleness and decay; but we find that the result of their work has been to give it new life and strength, to result in growth, and promise it an undying existence. These venerable men, we are told, have built strong walls and bulwarks about it; the have hedged it in, and entrenched it behind the strongest obligations of law, and the mightiest principles of the Constitution, where no hand can ever disturb its deep and dark foundations. The fathers thought they were securing for themselves and their posterity the blessing of liberty. For this they toiled, and fought and prayed, and we find at the end the real fruits of their labors not to contribute, but they have fastened upon their children and the country forever the clearing curse of slavery. These venerable men believed that they were establishing a Union which should be perpetual, and a peace to endure through all generations; but they were in fact only sowing the seeds of discord and hate, and praying the people against each other in fierce and bloody strife in fratricidal and eternal war.

WAR WITH JAPAN.

We are at war with Japan. The announcement will strike the public with amazement, when the late gracious visit of the Japanese ambassadors is considered. The Japanese officials, it will be remembered, were received with the distinguished consideration and made acquainted with all the lions of New York. They were dined and feted and toasted, and in return left their bits paper handkerchiefs as souvenirs. Tommy was the pet of the ladies, and with difficulty was persuaded to return to the dominions of the Tycoon. The visit was one of the most charming episodes of American society, and Tommy took rank with Kossuth, the Prince of Wales and Jenny Lind.

The treacherous Orientals have illustrated the uncertainty of national friendships by plunging us into a war with them—a war of their own seeking, without cause or provocation. The hostilities were commenced by one of the local princes, firing upon the American ship Pembroke. The gallant little "web-foot" the Wyoming, punished Tommy's countrymen by blowing up one steamer, sinking another, and silencing the forts. The British frigate Midas, having no good an example set before her, also destroyed some forts and burned a town, and thus the torch of war was lighted.

The cause of this sudden commencement of hostilities is undoubtedly owing to the ascendancy of a party in that country bitterly opposed to foreigners, and determined to close the Japanese ports to commerce, and the whole dominion to civilization. In the blindness of their folly they have thrown treaties aside as waste paper, and provoked their own punishment, at the hands not alone of the United States, but also of England and France. No other reason can be found for such blind folly. The United States furnished them no *casus belli*, but on the other hand had done much to make permanent their professed desires for amity with this country. In spite of all this, these treacherous Orientals, while negotiations were pending between themselves and the English, violated their specific treaties and initiated war.

There is but one resource left. They must be taught national propriety by a swift, retributive lesson. It is time that their shell of stupid conservatism is broken. It is time that they learn solemn treaties must be regarded; that in this advanced age of the world nations cannot exclude foreigners from their shores nor close their ports to commerce at their own option. They need civilization, and it must be granted them, fresh from the hands of the cannon. In no other way can these thick-skulled Orientals appreciate the spirit of the present age. The blessings of freedom and the rights of mankind must be carried into Japan on the point of the bayonet, as our armies are to-day carrying them into the benighted South. War alone can renovate and purify that cobwebbed empire and drive out the bats and owls of their stupid, fossilized superstition. The cannon and bayonet will let in the sun of civilization, christianity and commerce, precisely as the same agencies are restoring the dark portions of our own country. The work has to be done. It might as well be now.

Brig. Gen. A. E. Lee.

This gallant officer has recently been assigned to the command of the 3d brigade, 1st division, 18th Army Corps, now stationed at New Orleans, and busily preparing for an important expedition in some direction, supposed to be Mobile. This division is known as "The Fighting Division." It earned this appellation on the bloody side of Champion Hill, and in the rear guard fighting of Gen. Lee is a fighting General, and whenever he has engaged the enemy, has dealt them blows they will long remember. It will be remembered that he was seriously wounded on the 19th of May, in the first assault upon the rebel works in the rear of Vicksburg. In his new position he will add to the honors of the credit that has attached to his name his connection with the Army of the Tennessee.

Reorganization of Florida.

Mr. L. J. Stickney, Tax Commissioner of Florida, arrived in Washington on Monday. He is empowered by a proposition signed by the President the desire of the people of Florida that a force should be sent to that State, to relieve them from rebel rule, of which, he says, they are heartily tired, that they may be enabled to reorganize the State government, and elect members of Congress. He says that if such a force is sent immediately, their Senators and Representatives can be elected in time to take their seats in Congress at the commencement of the next session.

THE NEW POSTAGE CURRENCY.

The Stamp to be Made Uniform—Better Paper for the Currency.

The following account of the arrangement for the issue of the new Postage Currency appears in *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*.

> The public is not generally aware that the Treasury Department is making extensive preparation not only for the engraving and printing of the new issues of Postal Currency and Treasury Notes, but that the ink and paper to make the substantial is the vast new Printing Bureau at Washington. The Postal Currency is already quite ad, and will be issued in a few months from the date of the withdrawal of the old issue. The new fractional currency will be of the same denominations as the old, but instead of being of different sizes, they will all be of the dimensions of the present two cent postal. They are engraved in the highest style of art, and the colors, which are the distinguishing marks of the different values, are of such a character as to defy counterfeiting, as to safety lithographing. But perhaps the greatest safeguard against counterfeiting, in all this new issue, is the character of the paper on which they are printed. This will be made a secret process in the Treasury Department, under the immediate superintendence of the Secretary. The paper in question is thinner than that in common use, and it will be very much lighter, so that a package of 500 postals may be sent by the post next. It can be made so light on account of the fact that it will be used but once, and will not last long.

THE EVENING MEETING.

ROCKFORD, Sept. 3.

The State Horticultural Society met this evening at the Court House.

G. W. Minier, President of the Society, called the meeting to order, and stated suggestions from members of the Society.

Mr. O. B. Galusha moved that a committee of seven be appointed by the Chair to prepare resolutions in relation to the death of the late Dr. John A. Kennicott, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Fiegenbaum offered a resolution that a committee of seven be appointed, of which the President shall be Chairman, to report to-morrow evening on the subject of an Agricultural College or Dallagonia Institute.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The President expressed the most cordial satisfaction of the movement in regard to an Agricultural College, that the matter was before the Legislature, and hoped it would be speedily acted upon, owing to the prorogating of the Legislature by Gov. Yates.

Mr. Galusha was confident that there was a good deal of log-rolling upon the subject of the Agricultural College in the Legislature, and that it would be well for the friends of the measure not to be too sanguine of success, since as to the real wants of the agricultural public, and it seemed to be a general desire that the Society should not petition until it had something definite to ask for. The Society fully appreciated Mr. Clarke as an able and efficient officer, and would be glad to have him with us during the session. The Society will be very much benefited by his presence, and will be willing to contribute to the money matters of the Society while the duties of Secretary are performed by him. The Society is now in a flourishing condition, and will be able to pay its debts. The meeting will be held in the Court House to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

SIXTH HORTICULTURAL FAIR.

THE VEGETABLE AND FRUIT DEPARTMENTS.

EVENING MEETINGS—INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS.

The State Agricultural College.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

ROCKFORD, Sept. 3, 1863.

SECOND DAY.

The State Horticultural Fair cannot be said to have been fairly opened until to-day, the entire of yesterday, and a portion of to-day, having been exhausted in making the necessary preparations for the exhibition, and placing of the articles offered in their proper departments. This delay is not the fault of the people of Rockford, who have left this matter in charge, but results from the necessary delay in the reception of articles, and the unpacking of the same, and the arranging of them to the best advantage. The weather has been delightful, and the attendance quite large, and was greatly increased by the arrival, about noon, of an excursion train from De Kalb County, bringing about six hundred people. The arrival of this crowd made lively times about the hotels, offices and down at the depot, and the result was the opening of the exhibition of the Fair on that day, which was not until nearly two o'clock. The exhibition will continue for three days more. The display of fruits is very pleasant and creditable to the old, but instead of being of diminutives, they will all be of the dimensions of the largest. The vegetable department is also a good opportunity for display, and the display of vegetables is very pleasant and creditable. The display of flowers is very pleasant and creditable. The display of fancy articles is very pleasant and creditable. The display of machinery is very pleasant and creditable. The display of horses is very pleasant and creditable. The display of cattle is very pleasant and creditable. The display of sheep is very pleasant and creditable. The display of swine is very pleasant and creditable. The display of poultry is very pleasant and creditable. The display of dairy products is very pleasant and creditable. The display of agricultural implements is very pleasant and creditable. The display of mechanical inventions is very pleasant and creditable. The display of fine arts is very pleasant and creditable. The display of ladies' work is very pleasant and creditable. The display of children's work is very pleasant and creditable. The display of boys' work is very pleasant and creditable. The display of girls' work is very pleasant and creditable. The display of men's work is very pleasant and creditable. The display of women's work is very pleasant and creditable. The display of old people's work is very pleasant and creditable. The display of young people's work is very pleasant and creditable. The display of middle-aged people's work is very pleasant and creditable. The display of all people's work is very pleasant and creditable.

The following are the names of the exhibitors, varieties entered, &c., in Vegetable Hall:

POTATOES.

Thomas Little, Rockford, one variety.
E. B. Alverson, Rockford, one variety.
Jason Hazel, Rockford, one variety.
Harry Saddens, Rockford, one variety.

J. H. Douglas, Rockford, one variety.
D. F. Parker, Kishwaukee, seven varieties.
J. M. Youngren, Rockford, seven varieties.

BEETS.

G. B. Alverson, Rockford, two varieties.
Wm. Gates, Tyler, one variety.

G. B. Alverson, Rockford, one variety.
Wm. Gates, Tyler, one variety.

CARROTS.

G. B. Alverson, Rockford, one variety.
Wm. Gates, Tyler, one variety.
Jason Hazel, Rockford, one variety.

PARSNIPS.

Wm. Gates, Tyler, one variety.

ONIONS.

G. B. Alverson, Rockford, four varieties.
Harry Sanders, Rockford, 1 variety.
Jason Hazel, Rockford, four varieties.

SWEET CORN.

G. B. Alverson, Rockford, three varieties.
D. W. Arnold, Cortland, three varieties.

SQUASHES.

G. B. Alverson, Rockford, three varieties.
W. T. Parish, Rockford, three varieties.

TOMATOES.

G. B. Alverson, Rockford, one variety.
D. D. Carnahan, Rockford, one variety.

BEANS.

Wm. Gates, Tyler, two varieties.
G. B. Alverson, Rockford, one variety.
J. Porter, Hope, one variety.

SWEET POTATO.

F. D. Carnahan, Rockford, one variety.

MELONS.

G. B. Alverson, Rockford, one variety.
Charles Fischer, Rockford, one variety.
T. Porter, Hope, one variety.

PEAS.

Charles Fischer, Rockford, nine varieties.
B. W. Arnold, Cortland, ten varieties.

CUCUMBERS.

J. Porter, Hope, one variety.

SORGHUM SYRUP AND SUGAR.

D. S. Parker, Kishwaukee, syrup, two varieties.
D. S. Parker, Kishwaukee, sugar, one variety.
J. H. Youngren, Rockford, syrup, one variety.

INDIAN STAPOONAH.

J. H. Youngren, Rockford, a new invention.
J. W. Smith, of Janesville, Wis., enters Black's Log Fodder.
A. H. Hovey, of Chicago, enters a large variety of Horticultural implements and Garden Seeds.

The above list embraces all the entries up to one o'clock to-day. It will be seen that the exhibition in this Hall is very limited in quantity. The quality of the articles enumerated is as good as I ever saw.

PONOMA'S HALL.

The following are the contributions to this Hall, with the names of the contributors and varieties:

APPLES.

Wm. Gates, Tyler, thirty varieties.
J. D. Kaye Inn, Byron, Ogle county, six varieties.

Geo. Haskell, Rockford, twenty varieties.
H. C. Pierce, Rockford, one variety.
J. D. C. Nelson, Ft. Wayne, general variety.
O. S. Gaines, Rockford, general variety.
O. S. Gaines, Rockford, county, thirty varieties.
A. Byron & Son, Kishwaukee, general collection.
H. C. Pierce, Rockford, one variety.
L. Woodward & Co., Macon, fifty varieties.
H. Pond & Son, Rockford, fifty varieties.
H. P. Kimball, Rockford, eighteen varieties; also a premium collection.

PEARS.

W. H. Hanson, Franklin Grove, six varieties.
G. W. Arnold, Cortland, eight varieties.
D. W. Arnold, nine varieties.

PEACHES.

Wm. Gates, Tyler, native variety.
H. C. Pierce, Rockford, native variety.
J. W. Fuller, Rockford, three varieties.
Andrew Carlson, Rockford, one variety.
D. S. Parker, Rockford, three varieties.
D. Colby, Freeport, display.

GRAPES.

C. W. Hammond, Aledo, Mercer county, Ill., Concord, Diana, Hartford Prolific, Isabella, Catawba, Delaware, Rebecca, Union Village, Diana Seedling, Clinton, Ohio Seedling, Rose Seedling, Allen's Hybrid, Rose Seedling, Allen's Hybrid, Rose Seedling, Allen's Hybrid

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

Gentlemen's Association in Chicago

THE WILLOW COPSE.

MR. AND MISS GOUDSOCK,

MUSEUM HALL.

BRILLIANT MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP,

The World-renowned Cantatrice,

THREE GRAND CONCERTS,

HUNTER AND VON

Excursions.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO

ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN,

Great Peach Orchards.

Lady Franklin,

CAPT. IRA HINCKLEY,

GREAT INDIAN CONCERT.

AT METROPOLITAN HALL,

IN INDIAN COSTUME.

MUSEUM HALL.

BRILLIANT MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP,

The World-renowned Cantatrice,

THREE GRAND CONCERTS,

HUNTER AND VON

Auction Sales

SECOND HAND FURNITURE

AT AUCTION.

267 STATE STREET,

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—BY—

Willson & Co.,

84 LAKE STREET,

Copartnership.

DRUG COMMONLY AD-

Insurance.

HOME INSURANCE

Garden City Insurance Company,

OF CHICAGO.

Cash Capital - - - - - $200,000

Office No. 1 Board of Trade Building.

Board of Directors.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSUR

FOR PRESERVING

PEACHES

USE THE

Lyman Self-Sealing Jar.

JOHN GRAY,

DEALER IN

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,

Tubs, Churns, Cradles,

Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c.

15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-ST.

TARI TARI.—Best quality of

STOCKINGS AND HOSIERY TAR,

REVOLVERS.—The largest stock

CHICAGO FEMALE SEM-

MISS E. F. WEST, Principal.

Medical Union Hospital.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Wesleyan Female College,

EL MUSICAL HOOKS,

HENRY FEMALE SEMI-

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE

S. G. SANGER'S SELECT

MR. QUACKENBOS, (Professor

Instruction of Young Gentlemen

CHICAGO ACADEMY.—The

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST,

Course of Gymnastics,

IMMANUEL HALL,

NEAR CHICAGO,

Rev. ROSWELL PARK, D. D.

RECTOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE MISSES STEVENS'

63 THIRD AVENUE.

THE CHICAGO SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

DEARBORN SEMINARY.

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Cement

GREAT DISCOVERY. USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Is of more general practical use than any other article ever before offered to the public. It will stand any heat, and is warranted superior to any

Liquid Cement

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

REMEMBER!

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

HILTON BROS. & CO.,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill., to whom all orders must be addressed.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1863.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Roman Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1863.

The weather is awful dry, hot and unhealthy. Bilious diseases are prevalent, news scarce and business dull. The city is constantly submerged in a cloud of dust, and everybody looks as if they had been dealing a threshing machine or a clover mill. Let me assure your readers who have not visited Washington that it is absolutely the dirtiest city, so far as the writer's knowledge goes, in the whole country. No attention is paid here to sanitary matters than in any other city of its size. Filth, dust, and mud abound; with the dust that the city swarms with a population nearly or quite treble the number before the war, is sufficient to account for the amount of sickness which prevails.

Any number of army officers are stopping at the hotels and boarding houses. Hon. Owen Lovejoy is here, looking after the interests of disabled soldiers of Illinois. He is not yet sufficiently recovered to perform his usual herculean labors on the stump, but he is far from idle. His whole heart is in the work of putting down the rebellion. In reply to the inquiry of a friend, what he was here for during the hot weather, he replied, "to thank the President for his letter to the Springfield Convention. He believed the Illinois people, by his letter, and claimed for its author the highest place in their affections—a claim which history will immortalize with vividness.

The work of weeding out the War Department has begun in earnest. Quartermaster Gen. Meigs, and Surg. Gen. Hammond have been plucking, and Secretary Dr. J. K. Barnes, Medical Ins. Gen., is understood to be the successor of Gen. Hammond. Gen. Meigs' successor is not named. The people will sustain Secretary Stanton in this weeding process, if he continues the good work another year or two more. High in position in the War Department, and next to the throne, they disagree. Perhaps it might be well to call Caesar and give a few facts, but I forbear for the present, hoping their heads will be the next to fall.

It is reported that Gen. Hunter will relieve Gen. Schofield immediately. If so, the people will fill all my sense—stand trained. It is high time that some abler and honester man stood in his shoes.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is so infested with guerrillas, that its navigation is nearly suspended.

It is evident from recent advices from Europe that the true situation of affairs in this country is now better understood than ever before—to the great prejudice of the rebel cause. Cotton bonds have fallen, and the Confederate cotton bonds have fallen, and the scheme has utterly exploded. A leading Paris journal declares that Napoleon's Mexican schemes was predicated upon the prospective success of Jeff. Davis, and that if events could have been precisely foreseen, it would probably not have been undertaken; but thinks it too late now for any backing down and hints at probable English co-operation to prevent a "shameful peace." Considering the fact that John Bull will not easily quarrel with the Emperor's ill-advised Mexican project, but have him to work out his own salvation as best he can, and that the scheme has always been unpopular in France among the people, there can be no doubt, and that the success of the Federal Government in crushing out the rebellion, will insure its abandonment, is equally certain.

Before closing this letter, I want to recommend to the Chicago Tribune, Mr. Greeley's Maury's recent letter, published in the London Times, side by side with the election returns from Kentucky. Vermont and I would respectfully suggest that they be kept on hand after the election is over. If the proprietors will do this, I guarantee a very respectable subscription during the time among the members of the Union League.

G.

REBEL SCHEMES ABROAD.

An Anglo-Southern Manifesto.

[From the London Star, Aug. 29.]

The following circular has been handed to us—if not for publication, without reserve:

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SOUTHERN SLAVES FROM THE NORTHERN CAPITALISTS.
No. 20 Market-street, Manchester.

SIR: After long and anxiously waiting for a movement from the Executive Government of America, we conclude that the time has come for combined action on some plan of pacifying the contending parties in the States.

The frightful and vast slaughter of myriads of human beings, which is daily inflicted; the emptiness of a retaliatory policy; and the destruction of the war, with evidence that it is approaching a more bloody character than ever, and the conviction of fact that every man and woman of the South will die rather than submit to Mr. Lincoln's dominion, or consent to the reconstruction of the Union by the sword in any form.

Separation is utterly accomplished. The South has had ample time to show a capacity for self-government, and has established a military power second, if any exists, to none in the United States.

Why then should we longer hesitate to recommend (in no unfriendly spirit to the Northern people) terms on the basis of Southern Independence?

One of our leading statesmen declared some time ago, that it was the highest mission of England to act up to the spirit of his saying by making a friendly joint mediation of the European Powers, and thus avert the fearful calamities of the South in a destructive Power.

The Emancipation Edict publishes to the "cold mentality" which looks removed on an attempt to annihilate a patriot people, and on the penalty of surrendering their independence, and all their institutions.

Therefore, in the interest of distracted America, North and South alike, in the interest of our own suffering people—in the interest of the world at large, which is famishing for want of cotton—we join on to join on in this earnest attempt to check the awful moral and political ruin which protracted civil war must bring upon the United States.

We shall be glad to add your name to the committee already formed, and to receive your concurrence to any way you think fit; and remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

Edward Akroyd, Halifax; H. Ainsworth, Bolton; T. Ashton, Hyde; Thomas Bayley Potter, James Bardsley, M. A., Manchester; Thomas Bazley, Manchester; Samuel Beston, Manchester; Joseph Brooks, Manchester; Thomas Bayley Potter, Rochdale; Thomas Bayley Potter, Manchester; Arthur Bury, M. A., Rochdale; Thomas Bayley Potter, M. P., Salford; Robert Bellhouse, Manchester; Joseph Bellhouse, Manchester; Thomas Bayley Potter, Rochdale; Thomas Bayley Potter, Manchester; Thomas Bayley Potter, Manchester; P. Duke Calvert, Manchester; Rev. Richard Cary, M. D., St. Helens; J. A. Charles, Manchester; Thomas Bayley Potter, Rochdale; Thomas Bayley Potter, Manchester; Rev. R. Dawson, M. A., Yorkshire; W. H. Day, Wigston; Rev. H. Dunckley, M. A., Lancashire; Thomas Bayley Potter, Manchester; Rev. Abraham Ainsworth, Manchester; James Heywood, F. R. S., Manchester; Rev. R. F. Hutton, Manchester; Rev. Henry Rawson, Manchester; Rev. Henry Reynolds, Manchester; Joseph Leigh, Manchester; Rev. Thomas Jones, Manchester; Rev. Thomas Jones, Manchester; Rev. Thomas Jones

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1862.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Dr. F. J. Wardner, of Grant's army, is stopping at the Sherman House.

SUPERVISORS' MEETING.—The Cook county Board of Supervisors commence their regular quarterly session in this city on Monday next.

KENNEDY'S ASSORTMENT.—McCready & Co., 83 Randolph street, branch of Lexington, Ky., house, are prepared to supply country of all grades, at the lowest prices.

DOUBTLESSLY.—James Bailey and John Powers were yesterday held to bail for their appearance in the Recorder's Court, in the sum of $500, for stealing coal from Goodrich's Dock.

BENEFIT CONCERT.—The concert in aid of the Rosecrans Guards, announced for last night, is given to-night at Bryan Hall, instead of Metz's Garden, as heretofore advertised. Admission ticket the same.

"AT THE MUSEUM HALL.—Madame Anna Bishop's concert drew full houses every night, last night as well as the others. Those who have heard her once will go again, and those who have not been that she will probably remain till the middle of next week.

FROM MURFREESBORO.—The following dispatch has been received by R. W. Blatchford, Secretary of the Chicago Sanitary Commission:

MURFREESBORO, Sept. 10.

To Blatchford, Chicago:

Dr. Wheeler, Surgeon 42d Illinois, died this morning. Send his wife and child here. Answer.

J. H. RAYMOND.

REMOVAL.—We regret to state that Rev. Robert Boyd, D.D., pastor for many years of the Wabash-avenue Baptist Church, (formerly Bible Place) has been compelled from long continued ill health, to resign his pastorate. Which has been copied by the church, and he will preach his farewell sermon next Sabbath at 10½ a.m.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—Rev. E. Russell Jones, formerly rector of St. James Church, Greenfield, Mass., has arrived here with his family, and at once enters upon the discharge of his pastoral duties. Many parishioners have returned, some much needed and handsome improvements in their church building, and the usual services will be commenced next Sunday.

MCVICKER'S THEATER.—The admirers of Mr. Craddock and his daughter will remember this evening in their farewell benefit, and crowd the Theatre. The Willow Copse will be presented at 8 o'clock precisely, after which the entire management of these artists has been successful. Night after night the Theatre has been well filled with the admirers of good acting. To-morrow will appear the popular lyric in Chicago, and they will appear at the Matinee in the Fairy Drama of Dot.

DELICIOUS PEACHES.—Messrs. Hoag & Williams, 39 Randolph street, placed upon our table yesterday, a basket of the most delicious peaches we have seen this season. They were large, beautiful, juicy, and of an excellent flavor. This is one of the leading firms in this branch of business, and those wanting the best of fruit, of any kind, in its season, will find it to their interest to give them a call. They are in daily receipt of luscious specimens of peaches, plums, quinces, &c.

PAID FOR BEING PROMOTION.—Miss Anna Bowen, who has recently run during the night, on that is creditable and honorable to her sex, though to change her course, and come out a full fledged, gay and dashing young Cyprian; hence, she dressed herself in full-winters, and was making friends at a rapid rate, when she was suspected to be, and through the information, communicated by the police, that she was still Anna Brown. Upon examination under the charge, she was fine $25 for wearing men's apparel.

A WOMAN AND CHILD REPORTED BURNED ON STATE STREET.—It is reported that a woman who lived in the upper story of one of the tenements destroyed by fire on State street on Saturday, is missing, and believed to have perished in the flames. She was known to bring one of her children out and to return for another child, while the building was on fire. She has not been seen since she entered the building the second time, and it is feared that she and her child were both burned to death.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Yesterday noon a girl named Barbara Koster, in service with Charles Webber, saloon-keeper 312 South Wells street, kindled a fire in a stove, which burned out slowly. In order to hasten the kindling process, she poured some alcohol upon the lighted fuel. The flame was communicated to the can, and an explosion followed, of course. The girl's clothing were soon in flames, and her horrified employer saw any assistance could be rendered. This occurred at noon—she died at three o'clock. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

THE LATE DISASTER ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—The steamer City of Cleveland, which arrived at Cleveland on Tuesday, passed up the part of the ill-fated steamer Sunbeam shortly after she struck a tackle block. It is feared that Rev. Mr. Nind, of Houghton, was among the passengers.

The trip on which the Sunbeam was lost was the fourth steamer that had been put on the route between Portage Lake and Superior City. The cause of her loss is said to have been the fact of the water getting between her side and false side, water-logging her and making her unmanageable.

PORTRAIT OF MAJ. GEN. SCOTT.—In the studio of Mrs. G. S. Lacey, 156 South Clark street, is an elegantly colored and life-like portrait of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott. This picture has not been to the Hero of the Border—the man who has come to be considered almost invincible—the man who goes into battle relying on the justice of his cause as the strength of his lowe right arm should by all means, call on Mrs. Lacey's studio. The picture is three-quarter length, of colossal size, and one of which any painter may be proud. The artist in it to instance is Mr. D. F. Bigelow, who is about to make Chicago his home. Mrs. Lacey's rooms can, with propriety, which will well repay a visit.

THE OLD FOLKS SING AGAIN, TO-NIGHT.—In accordance with the request of the Managers of the Half Orphan Asylum, the Ottery Old Folks have very kindly consented to give one of their unique and highly entertaining concerts, at Metropolitan Hall, this evening. Thirteen leading favorite singers of the west Side Music Hall will be present, and will fill by an intelligent and appreciative audience, and the many who were deterred from attending last evening, will improve the opportunity to-night.

The Half Orphan Asylum is one of the most deserving, and certainly the most needy institution in the city. A large number of children of deceased soldiers and others are now in the Asylum, and are there to be provided for, and the institution, owing to the medium of its managers, has not solicited contributions, and the treasury is empty. Let our citizens give the Old Folks a full house, to-night, and while they are secure a rare evening's entertainment for themselves, they will add a most worthy and needy charitable institution.

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Rev. R. P. Hutchison is the authorized agent to present the cause of the freedmen in the Northwest, and to solicit contributions.

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The Uncertainty of the Law.

We do not know how better to illustrate the glorious uncertainty of the law, than to relate an incident which occurred yesterday in the Court. An attorney was plaintiff, and a poor woman with four children dependant upon her personal exertions for food and shelter, the defendant.

This poor woman had been sued and garnisheed in Chicago at Attorney named O. M. Costello, a person of little influence, but notorious from his connection with Emma Burton, who for some cause had fallen under the ban of the law and been published thereby.

It appears that the defendant in this suit, unable to serve as a witness in behalf of her client, owing to debts' to him in the sum of fifty dollars, for which he was sued, and a judgment for the amount obtained. Conklin levied on Gulton's house on West Polk street, worth $600, and the building was sold on the execution. Conklin bought it in for the judgment and costs, taking the bill of sale in his brother's name. The ostensible object of this transaction was to enable Gulton to pay up the balance, if collected, as he might find it convenient. Gulton took possession of the house at a specified rate, so as to appear all correct on the face, and keep off other judgment creditors. At the end of the month, Conklin brought a dozen furniture and sold it at Calahan's auction, on his claim, and a writ of restitution was ordered by Justice Robinson. From that time until now, Constable Keeler has had possession of the writ, and his fellow executes it. Meantime Gulton had paid off the indebtedness to Conklin, and the latter had threatened a year and a half ago, and the claim was supposed to have been abandoned.

A few days ago, Chas. W. Mayer, a lawyer of this city, got the property of Mrs. Gulton sought out the interest of Conklin, obtained another order of restitution from Justice Brown, and placed in the hands of Keeler, with instructions to serve it. Yesterday he executed the writ, and the Gultons and their household goods were in the street, gave the keys to Mayer, and returned to their quiet settled. The poor woman have been down in great distress to consult counsel, and was told that the matter had been put on the roots between Portage Lake and Superior City. The cause of her loss is said to have been the fact of the water getting between her side and false side, water-logging her and making her unmanageable.

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The Freed Men and Women.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU, MEMPHIS, Sept. 1, 1862.

Major T. P. Teale, Sanitary Agent for Illinois:

DEAR SIR—Burdened as you are with your peculiar duties, I take the liberty of writing you a few words, knowing that you will increase your usefulness still more if you will be able, as I know you will be if you can, to give the entire management of these affairs as much attention as possible. I am now in charge of the Department of Freedmen on this island, which is about three miles long and one wide, and contains about 4,000 persons, of whom one-half are children. Of these there are about 1,000 able-bodied men, and 1,000 women, well filled by an intelligent and appreciative audience, and the many who were deterred from attending last evening, will improve the opportunity to-night.

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Afterwards, as the affidavit states, Daniels took particular pains to mystify the fraudulently aid consistence of affairs, and at length persuaded him to trade the property above mentioned, to Mr. Daniels, agreeing to pay for the same in Chicago property in this city, and to the full extent of the means furnished by the Christian patriotism of the benevolent.

The committee is taking measures, in conjunction with the American Missionary Association, to interests the number of schools and teachers for the freedmen. That Association has now over twenty in this city, and is doing a noble work. We say to the full extent of the means furnished by the Christian patriotism of the benevolent.

We are now prepared to receive applications from earnest Christian men and women competent to engage in teaching, in the West, where the children of our armies is daily bestowing freedom to hundreds of people ignorant of the first principles of civilization and religion, but fond a thing to be taught. They are here strong in, and we cannot get rid of them. If we would be the pearl to the national churches from the annual immigration of a few thousand ignorant Europeans is trifling, compared with the sudden liberation of five millions of human beings whose moral interests are in the hands of the nation. Let every Christian public immediately put his hand to this great work of christianizing the continent of our republic.

Rev. R. P. Hutchison is the authorized agent to present the cause of the freedmen in the Northwest, and to solicit contributions.

The Executive Committee and Committee of Advice—should be formed at the Treasurer, John B. Farwell, Messrs. Cooley & Farwell, Chicago, Ill.

Applications from teachers may be addressed to Rev. Ethan Patterson, D. D., box 2288, Chicago.

THE FREEDMAN'S CHURCH AT LAFAYETTE.—During the late raid into Dixmont by the rebels under Gardner, the Freedmen's Church, a neat and capacious house of worship, was burned to the ground, and the pulpit, benches, &c., with the exception of the pulpit Bible and hymn books, were also consumed. Rev. Mr. Hutchison, of Chicago, will forgive a few hundred dollars for this purpose. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, John B. Farwell, Esq., who is also authorized to receive and forward all moneys collected for this object.

Recorder's Court.

The following is yesterday's record in the Recorder's Court:

COMMON LAW.—Hoyt vs. Johnson et al.—Alias writs de[illegible] ordered returnable next term.

CRIMINAL.—Mary Purdie vs. Mary Purdie; larceny. Jury called; thirty days in the County Jail. Mary Ann Pettit Purdie, Patrick Daily and Wm. McMahon. Two indictments for larceny. Plea of not guilty to each for all the defendants. Patrick Daily, Sarah Daily and Mary Ann Pettit Purdie, each defendant, on motion, ordered to be discharged. Wm. McMahon, on motion of James Mallory, Esq., ordered to be discharged. Verdict of guilty. Fine of $1 and costs. Verdict of guilty for each defendant. Fine of $1 and costs. Verdict of guilty for each defendant. Fine of $1 and costs. Verdict of guilty for each defendant